to nurse it?

be misunderstood and depreciated. But

We are receiving daily from Mr. FBED-

iditional and superfluous copies of the

ERICK W. WHITRIDGE or some of his friends

pamphlet in which he proclaims his au-

thorship of a previous pamphlet entitled

"Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Presidency, by

Thanks, but two specimens were suffi-

cient for The Sun's office needs; one to

file in the pigeon hole labelled Vanity, and a

single duplicate for the crowded archives

A Word in Behalf of Lineleumville.

Shepherd and Sheep Herder

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: "Puzzled

juite right about the word "pack." The writer w

West, a year or so in Denver, six months or a

of "carry" until he got west of a line drawn through Wichita. Kan., North Platte, Neb., and Rosebud, S. D. It is essentially a Far West usage. I fancy

that the frequency with which goods were tran

ported by pack trains in early mining days accounts for the general use of the word later on to designate transportation by any means whatsoever. I have

heard a cowboy say "pack a watch." meaning

By the way, have you observed what a delicate sense for the fitness of things the people of the Far West exhibit in their use of the words "a repherd" and "absep herder" "Shepherd" is essentially a poetic word. When sheep raising became one of the notable industries of these States, and a person was required to tend the fooks the Westerson

Greaser or long queued Chinaman so fine a word as "shepherd." Therefore the man who tends the

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.

A Blast for Jersey City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: "New Jersey

not kick New Jersey because I was born there; bu I have no use for Jersey City as a city. It is a luke

run by a "ring," having as residents only thos whose business requires their immediate presence and the balance of the population are unmention

Jersey City could have been a fine city, had it the

proper inhabitants, good water, good governmen and self-pride. It has none of these, and is we

likely ever to have them. The time for that has

city gets good effects (even if they pay dearly for it); in Jersey City there is pienty of "steal," but no re-sults benefiting the public. I agree with "New Jersey" that West New York, N. J., would be a

foolish name for the land on the west bank of the Hudson, and I fully denounce any idea of a Greater Jersey City—unless there is a serious change of

Telepathy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Like "J. H. N.," too am a firm believer in the influence of one

Fourteenth street, and received injuries from which

he died a few days later. He was crossing the highway to go to John Duncan's store to get his little five-year-old son some oranges when he met

That afternoon I had gone to Ferraro's dancing academy with my older sister and in the midst of the exercises a terrible knowledge came over me

that my papa was in danger. I was sure something

I compelled my sister to leave her class at once

and take me home, where we found our father on what proved to be his deathbed. W. F. G.

Let Mary Jane Be Spared!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tears of sym

pathy sprang to our eyes as we read that Mary Jane must die. Can it be that such a prominent figure in the campaign is to be effaced? Let us hope not. Mary Jane and her antics are dear to the public—

to the goological followers of the elephant and the

donkey alike. There is a flock of sheep in Central Park, if i remember rightly. Cannot Judge Parker be prevailed upon to donate Mary Jane to the city?

as she has in the past. Much better so than that the butcher should cut her down. BLACE SHEEP.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

To Humphrey, Quartermaster-General, Washington:
What has become of your theory that rice caters

Odellited.

And the main guy of the shoot. There's cold air, boys, in the camp to-night

"T'ell with the slaves who don't think right-

He spreads his salve, and he spreads his balm

In the sight of the Governor. He lifts his hand, and the waves they hush,

There's chill intense in the wigwam great

There's ice on the centre pole; ut the chillest iceberg in the State Is the chief..."I AM THE WHOLE."

re the Congress water rills

In the park she could frisk as close to Den

could not fight meat eaters? Yours in hast

He is the thing, the whole big thing. The stuffed club, too, to boot; The boss kingpin of the circus ring

It's them to the distant bills!

on the bleeding wounds so sore;

The Tapeworm club is a cooling clam

And his serfs they humbly bow T'ell with the crew of the outside push;

I'm chief of the big pow-wow!

The necks lie low to the Governo The heads roll in the dust: "Tell with the outside carnvan.

It's me to the top-or bu

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

PENDERIC DOUGLAS.

government for the better.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

ind upon another.

with the accident

was required to tend the flocks, the Wes

flocks of Montana, Idaho, California and States is called a "sheep herder."

writing in yesterday's Sun, kicks "Union"

warm town, lacking in cleanliness and civic



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

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In Justice to Mr. Parker.

Possibly Mr. PARKER himself is not wholly responsible for the state of mind which regards with complacency the theory that his mere name on the ticket is all-sufficient in the present campaign.

It may be nothing more than the natural persistence of the idea which Mr. HILL found so convenient in the preliminary canvass for the nomination.

The School Enrollment Rules.

In considering the propriety of the rules governing the enrollment of children as pupils in the public schools, to which many of THE SUN'S correspondents object, it must be borne in mind that the educational authorities have a difficult, well-nigh insoluble, problem to handle. The school capacity of the city is inadequate to the legitimate demands made upon it by the population. If ineligible candidates for enrollment are accepted the existing congestion in the class rooms will be increased and injustice done to the children who are really of school age.

Nor should it be forgotten that many parents seek to place in school children who have not reached the legal age, not for the purpose of educating them, but solely to be relieved of their care for a part of each school day. These parents attempt to turn the schools into nurseries; and this it is the duty of the authorities to prevent by the enforcement of suitable regulations and rules.

But do even these facts justify the enrolling clerks in insisting upon the production of one of three documents as a condition of enrollment? In this country the communities in which vital statistics are kept are comparatively few, and the natives of many States would find it impossible to obtain them. The demand for baptism certificates is one that can be met by only a small part of the population. To ask a native American for a passport is about as sensible as to ask an Asiatic Turk for a California redwood tree. To exclude a child apparently of school age from the class room because of the inability of its parents to produce any one of these documents would be distinctly unjust

and improper. It has not escaped attention that the rigid enforcement of these rules this year may decrease the number of pupils enrolled as eligible for instruction in the public schools. The reduction of the number of students in part time s is greatly desired by the public. If the enrollment is reduced, no matter by what means, the number of pupils in such classes will be lessened, to the credit of the Department of Education and the gratification of the public. Some of our correspondents believe that the desire to accomplish this is responsible for the rigid rules and their uncompromising enforcement. We hesitate

to believe this to be the case. There must be some officer of the department capable of giving a full and satisfactory explanation of the rules and their application.

Has Russia's Baltic Fleet Really Started for the Far East?

The Baltio fleet has at last left Cronstadt, and if we are to believe certain reports from St. Petersburg, it is really bound for the Orient. It is to touch at Libau, where it will be joined by transports, colliers and supply ships, already collected there. It is uncertain whether the fleet will await in that port the arrival of the battleship Orel, another attempt to cripple which has been made; the reports differ on this point. From Libau the fleet will traverse the Baltic, and entering the North Sea, not by the Kiel Canal, but by the Kattegat, will coal, we are told, at Brest, and thereafter will be supplied by Hamburg-American colliers placed at intervals along the route. What that route may be is as yet unknown, as is also the port of destination, which cannot, however, be Vladivostok, as this harbor will be icelocked long before the fleet could

reach it.

If all the vessels that have sailed from Cronstadt should reach the scene of naval operations in good condition, they would undoubtedly constitute a formidable armament, decidedly superior on paper to the force at Admiral Togo's disposal. The fleet, which is under the command of Vice Admiral ROJESTVENSKY, includes three sister battleships of 13,516 tons each, namely, the Kniaz Suvaroff (flagship), the Imperator Alexander III. and the Borodino. With these will go three other battleships, the Osliabya, of 12.674 tons displacement; the Navarin, and the Sissoi Veliky, to which will be added the Orel, if it can be quickly repaired. Comprised also in the fleet are the cruisers Oleg, Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora and Svietlana, together with the relatively small cruiser the Almaz, which will fly the pennant of Rear Admiral ENKVIST. There are also several torpedo boats and ten torpedo boat destroyers.

Such is the fleet. In order to calculate the time of its possible arrival in Far | gress. Eastern waters it would be necessary to know the port of destination, the route to be followed and also the speed of the slowest war vessel, to which the movement of the whole force must be adjusted. There was at one time a rumor

Cape Horn, but this may be dismissed | to ele as incredible, owing to the almost insuperable difficulty of coaling on the long and circuitous course. The Cape of Good Hope route, though shorter, would be practicable only if the warships could receive periodical supplies of fuel from colliers. They will not be permitted to coal at any of the English stations with which both the west and the east coasts of Africa are girdled. An authoritative announcement to that effect has just been made by a British

official. There remains the shortest route, that by the Suez Canal; but here also the Russian war vessels will labor under grave disabilities, owing to the position taken by the British Government with regard to the coaling of belligerents. It should be borne in mind that along the Suez route to the Orient the French have very few coaling stations, while, until Kiao Chau is reached, the Germans have none.

Let us assume, however, that some ninety days hence the Baltic fleet will arrive in Chinese waters. What will be the base of its operations? Not Vladivostok, for, as we have said, that harbor will be icelocked. Assuredly not Port Arthur, for nobody believes that this fortress can hold out three months longer. The nearest French naval station is in Indo-China, and is therefore out of the question, even if France could. without a breach of neutrality, permit a belligerent to use one of its harbors as a base. By a process of elimination we might reach the conclusion that Kiao Chau was to be used as a base of hostile operations by the Baltic fleet. It is obvious, however, that if this harbor were employed for any other purpose by a belligerent than for quick coaling and very brief sojourn the German Emperor would cease to be a neutral and would stand forth undisguisedly as the Czar's ally. In that event the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan would immediately become operative. The entrance of Great Britain into the contest would almost certainly be followed by the appearance of France on Russia's side, for no French Ministry would be likely to resist the pressure of public sen-

France upon the other. The departure of Russia's Baltic fleet for the Far East, with Kiso Chau in view as its base of operations, would be a very serious event, pregnant with ominous possibilities.

Maine and New York.

No lesson whatsoever that is drawn from the result in Maine yesterday can be applied to the situation in New York in advance of to-morrow's Republican State convention.

It will be high time to cipher on Mr. ROOSEVELT'S prospects in the Empire State when the extent of the blighting effect of Odellism on the State ticket directly, and indirectly upon the national ticket, can be estimated more accurately in the light of Saratoga.

Wait for the grocery wagon, and see now it is loaded.

The Copiah Rough Riders and the Story of "Beat Three."

The Providence Journal produces from Limbo a very interesting if somewhat dust begrimed portrait of JOSEPH WEL-DEN BAILEY of Texas in his more youthful days, and presents the same in an effective way as a companion piece to the highly colored picture of Col. ROOSE-VELT which Senator BAILEY is now exhibiting to the voters. Senator BAILEY was born in Copiah

county, Miss., and that was the scene of his political activity before he removed to Texas in 1885. In the election of November, 1883, the supervision of the balloting in Copiah county was assumed by a volunteer organization of about one hundred and fifty Democrats, organized as a military company with young JOSEPH W. BAILEY as its Captain, and one ERASTUS WHEELER as Major. The methods adopted by these strenuous sons of Copiah, under the leadership of the future Defender of the Constitution, to preserve the integrity of the ballot were afterward described in the report of a Senate investigating committee of which Mr. FRYE and Mr. HOAR were members. JOHN SHERMAN also

signed the report, which savs: " About two weeks before the election the armed company above named began riding around the country, taking with them a cannon. They began perations at the lower end of 'Beat &' but for welve days ranged over the county. Their operations were largely conducted at night. They kept up a constant firing with their guns and cannon. The cannon was burst, but was replaced by an other. These disturbances, which were compared by several witnesses who had been soldiers to the firing in a hotly contested battle, were committed in the dead of night in the localities where colore people dwelt in large numbers."

The Senate report goes on to charge that Captain BAILEY'S Rough Riders killed, wounded, whipped and otherwise outraged a large number of persons." The report goes even so far as to style Captain BAILEY's command of cavalry and artillery a "mob." It says:

"The reign of terror instituted by the mob is ommand of WHEELER and BAILEY culminated on election day, when WHEELER shot PRINT MAT-THEWS in cold blood because the latter persisted in casting his ballot after being forbidden to do s by WHEELER."

We pass over the Senate report's narrative of the shooting of PRINT MAT-THEWS to quote in full its account of a subsequent event in which Captain

BAILEY was the central figure: " On the next day a large and enthusiastic meet ing was held in the court house at Hagelhurst. At this meeting BAILEY, the lawyer and Captain of the company of which WHEELER was Major, made a peech. He was received with tumultuous applause and sald:

" 'My friends, you have won a great victory. Democrats we were and Democrats we are. We have got a Democratic stock of officers. By the next election we hope to have a Democratic Con-

" Some one called out: 'Tell us about Beat 3 He went on:

" Now I will tell you something about Beat ! I went down in Beat 3, me and my friend WHEELER. I had thought to stump the Best, but after I got down there in a portion of that country we came to the conclusion that I could do more in the saddle that the fleet would proceed by way of than on the stump. Therefore we went armed

neer; and, I tell you, when we started out we took along with us something like this [pulling out a pistol). I tell you, my friends, it is the best method of electioneering I have ever seen. My friend WHERLER is a noble hand to electioneer We would come to a house and my friend WHERLER would get right down and go right in and take a seat right by the fire with those persons. H would electioneer a few minutes and they would almost invariably agree to vote the ticket before

we left. Oh, we didn't hurt anybody!" " He continued: ' It would be well for some persons to go around and see those people who affiliate with the opposite party and are voting different to us and encourage them to come together and vote with us. If they agree to come back and vote with us, grant them all courtesy and be peaceable with them; but in the event that they should fall, then what shall we do? ' [Loud cries: 'Kill them out! Kill them out!', cheering and after the cheering a loud voice, 'Kill them out ! 'I 'No. I would not advise you to kill them out; but I believe you will do it without advice."

Ex-Captain BAILEY of the Copiah Rough Riders is no longer in the saddle. He has sensibly determined to confine his political activity to the stump. He does not now regard the pistol as the best election argument available in a campaign. He is not concerning himself nowadays with the vote in Beat 3, or bursting cannon at midnight. He is travelling about the country in a legitimate way advising people to vote for PARKER and the Constitution as against ROOSEVELT and the Sword, and describing in eloquent language those congenital characteristics of temperament and those defective perceptions of fundamental principles of law which, in his opinion, render THEODORE ROOSE-VELT a dangerous person in a post of high responsibility.

The Latest Problem in the Transvaal.

After a prolonged and vigorous contest, in which England became only less actively concerned then her colony, it was decided to admit Chinese labor into the Transvaal for employment in the gold mines of that country. About 7,000 Chinese have already arrived, and sailing lists indicate that by Nov. 1 the number will have increased to 20,000 or more.

A new question has now arisen. very strong fight was necessary before the Chinese, political as well as racial aliens, were allowed to enter. The new timent in favor of such a move. What we issue involves the exclusion of East Inmight witness then would be a conflict | dian natives who, although racially between Great Britain and Japan upon alien, are politically British subjects. the one side and Russia, Germany and Having opened the door to alien Chinamen who will go to the Transvaal to work, England is now confronted with the problem of finding the best means of closing the door in the face of some of her own subjects who desire to go there to trade. Discussing the matter in Parliament on July 21 Mr. JOSEPH CHAM-BERLAIN presented the case in this. fashion:

> " Nothing would be easier, nothing would be less surprising, if there was absolutely open intercourse between India and South Africa, than that South Africa should be overwhelmed by the introduction of Indian immigrants, against whom I say nothing in themselves, but who would simply sweep out of olitical existence the whole of the white inhabitanta. A few years might very well see such an immigration of the underfed, overnumerous population of India as would altogether alter the characte of South Africa, and once and for ever would preclude any idea of its being a white man's country.

In its issue of Aug. 20 South Africa presents the ground of apprehension as follows:

"Although theoretically, a British subject should be allowed to trade where and how he pleases, so long as he complies with the strict letter of the law, in His Majesty's dominions, in practice this would mean the ruin of thousands of the most deserving white population of the Transvaal, who have acted as pioneers of commerce in the Colony only to find themselves in as much danger of being ousted from the fruits of their labor as the unfortu nate sparrow whose comfortable nest attracts the attention of the piratical cuckoo."

The point involves not only the large number who would go if they could; it concerns a very considerable number who are already there and who have been there, in many cases, for several years. These are generally regarded as detrimental to local trade interests, but the Home Government is opposed to their expulsion, and has even expressed disapproval of a too stringent regulation of their commercial privileges.

Unless some restraint is imposed there is every probability of a large influx of East Indian traders, with whose methods the white merchant is unable to compete successfully. They are hawkers, pedlers, and small shopkeepers until, by the exercise of a parsimonious frugality quite impossible to the Occidental, they become proprietors of often quite extensive bazaars. A land overrun with pedlers and small storekeepers of that kind offers little opportunity for the white merchant.

With reference to Chinese labor, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN laid down the general proposition that the Transvaal should be regarded as a self-governing colony. The probability is that the present question will be placed on a similar basis, although local action will be, as in the other case, subject to the approval of the Home Government. As the Indian Government is not likely to accept without protest either an exclusion act or a stringent regulation act, the matter promises to become important in English and South African affairs.

Hard Words for a Soft Heart.

Cold baked beans can't be expected to appreciate a hot bird. No wonder the Boston Advertiser croaks at Geniality Tom: " No figure in the Democratic campaign has gone up with such a skyrocket flourish and descended in such darkness as THOMAS TAGGART, chairman of the Democratic national committee. He is

now bettled up as AUGUST BELMONT'S office boy." Abusive and untrue. No just mind can associate Mr. TAGGART with darkless. He is a man of lightness. He is not a skyrocket or a stick. He is a perpetual coruscating pinwheel. He revolves rapidly on his own smile as an axis. He is not bottled up, shut up, or encased in any other envelope than his own genius. He is not an office boy. He is a manager, one of many managers In a multitude of counsellors is wisdom and he has plenty of wisdom of his own He is "carrying" Indiana by longdistance telepathy and telephone. His admirers look to him to repeat his shining success of 1894, when he was chairman of the Indiana State Democratic committee, and "kept" the Republican plurality "down to" 44,000. A man in Mr. TAGGART's post is sure to

ALWAYS FOR ODELL.

even Envy cannot deny to him the high-SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The Governor-Chairman's organ on the banks of the Hudest merit as a leader and a strategist New York commands Indiana. The son, in the opinion of those who have folwarrior must have his hand on the sinews lowed its course since the Governor-Chairof war. Where the dough is, there the man became its chief patron, is about as baker must be. Mr. TAGGART will yet stable mentally as the Governor-Chairman teach the Eastern snobs what a Hoosier himself. Its shifty course has been remarked from time to time and was the object of politician can do. Some of the editors comment here to-day. First the Governorat the Jeffersonian simplicity banquet Chairman's organ demanded that he should were sure that the Democrats have "a be the candidate for Governor this fall. fighting chance" in Indiana. Where The Governor-Chairman's organ ceased would that chance be without TAGGART its cries for a third nomination for its chief patron after the Governor-Chairman became convinced that if he ran again he would be buried under a plurality of 300,000; How splendidly the Hon. EDWARD M SHEPARD would run in Brooklyn, under or, as one of his own satellites put it here the fostering care and affectionate manage to-day, "there wouldn't be even a bubble

> Next the Governor-Chairman's organ emanded that Senator Platt should resign from the United States Senate and become "Senator emeritus," whatever that may mean. The organ declared that Senator Platt ad become "State leader emeritus," whatever that may mean. Next, the Governor-Chairman's organ declared that in any event its chief patron's leadership was assured. When the organ's attention was called to the fearful vote of the forty-three Repub lican counties against the Governor-Chairman's \$101,000,000 canal scheme, the Governor-Chairman's organ on the banks of the Hudson suddenly stopped all further reference to his leadership.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You in to-day's issue of THE SUN headed "In Darkest Richmond" needs correction.
In the first place, this village has over 2,700 nhabitants. The Board of Education has just completed a new \$90,000 school house. leader of the State. On July 27 the Governto seat 600 pupils. The present attendance is over 400. The American Linoleum Works employ about 500 men. We have twelve That we are so isolated from the rest of the and we are so isolated from the rest of the world is not the fault of all the inhabitants, but the fault of the politiciaus and trolley company, which latter refuses, after getting a franchise, to build and operate a trolley car line. Before every election the shouters of both parties come out here in squads and promise that if we only vote their respective tickets we are sure to get the trolley cars after election. After election they don't know this place any more.

"I don't want you to hang around headquarters. Stay in your districts and get to Then the Governor-Chairman's organ went

The days of the "casy boss" have indeed passes away, for the Governor, who is likewise chairman of the Republican State committee, is spending all of his time in this (New York) city and is devoting practically all of his attention to the situation in New York county. Thus he knows exactly what each leader is doing.

after election. After election they don't know this place any more.

We pay the same taxes as the rest of the borough, but we get nothing for it, except electric lights, which half the time give no more light than a tallow candle; and once in a while we see a mounted policeman galloping down the turnpike. The nearest police station is six miles away.

You mention "Travisville" in the article, and I wish to inform you that "Longneck" or "Travisville" is the original name of this village, but a trickster some years ago, when we applied for a post office, got the post office named "Linoleumville," but this latter name is repudiated by a great many, especially older inhabitants, and they firmly refuse to recognize it. recognize it.

For the last fifteen years I am a constant reader of your paper, daily and Sunday. I wish you would take a little more interest in the welfare of this borough and print news and articles about the doings here, which would be interesting to all. Your article in the daily issue of your paper in regard to the post office scandal in this willage was the beat which was written about it.

Don't forget the "borough of Richmond" is part of "Greater New York," and don't treat us as a stepchild.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

LINOLEUMVILLE, Sept. 11.

> own plans are to be considered. for a third term.

Chairman was no "easy boss," the Governor-Chairman's organ waited for several days and then solemnly announced that he was no Richard Croker and that he did not lead the Republican party of the State as ed lammany Hall And on Aug. 16 the Governor-Chairman's organ gravely announced that "all is har mony in the Republican camp. There is not the whisper of dissension. Under the leadership of Governor Odell the Republicans of the Empire State have rallied as one man."

a terrific outcry describing Republicans in Hall Republicans." It said:

honor in the Republican councils.

as well. While on Aug. 16 the Governor-Chairman's organ gravely announced that all was harmony in the Republican camp, the Governor-Chairman's organ in angry words on Sept. 8 denounced the Broome county Republicans and held Col. George W. Dunn, former chairman of the State committee, responsible for the anti-Odell sentiment in that county, and practically threatened that unless something is done at once to check this anti-Odell sentiment Col. Dunn will

This instance is merely mentioned as a

The Ideal Congressman.

From the Portland Telegram.

It is pleasant to watch the Hon. A. L. Allen at Old Orchard. "Uncle" Amos is the friend of every body. If a man wants a Congressional appropria tion, or just to secure political points, he goes to ar Congressman. Ladies consult him about the fashions, ministers go to him with their theological doubts, and down at the beach he is rity regarding athletic matter

The School Enrollment Red Tape TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Board of Education has got things reversed. It our to make it difficult for children to stay out of school to difficult to get in. Birth certificate, passport

Regulations Which Dr. Marcour Thinks

o mark the spot where he disappeared." He achieved considerable fame by es-

The Governor-Chairman's organ has had several things to say concerning its chief or-Chairman's organ contained an ad-monition to all Republican leaders in the State, and especially to those below the Bronx line. The Governor-Chairman's organ of that date goes on to tell how the Governor-Chairman issued this order to the district leaders of Manhattan and The

on as follows:

On the same date the Governor-Chairman's organ printed another attack on Elihu Root as a prospective candidate for Governor. It was about that time that Governor-Chairman Odell told Elihu Root at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he did not need Root as a candidate for Governor in order to carry the State. At the time Odell made that speech to Root the clamor for Root's nomination by the Republican voters of the State was wellnigh stupendous and unanimous. Mr. Root, however, never had a thought of becoming the candidate for Governor, and he promptly took the situation out of the Governor-Chairman's hands. But the fact that the Governor Chairman, as Republican leader of the State, talked in that fashion to Mr. Root is evidence, it was asserted here to-day, that Odell gives no more heed to the wishes of the Republican party of the State than if it did not exist, and that only men and measures which are of value to himself and his

The Governor-Chairman's organ for nearly a year has persisted in its attacks on Mr. Root, and recently that high minded statesman, Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs, joined the Governor-Chairman's organ in those attacks and in public exaltation of Odell as a candidate

After announcing that the Covernor-

Something must have gone wrong after

that statement of the Governor-Chairman's organ, because a few days later it contained New York city as "traitors and Tammany

When Governor Odell assumed the State leader ship he found the party organization in the Greater City demoralized and traitors occupying seats of at once proceeded to purge the organization of traitors and installed trustworthy men. • • He will not cease his courageous and vigorous efforts until the city has as efficient a working of ganization as the up-State districts and until the men known as Tammany Hall Republicans are driven from cover and compelled to choose between Republicanism, which they have betrayed, and One of the first evidences of Governor-Chairman Odell's "purging" in New York city was the appointment of William Halpin to be a State Tax Commissioner at \$7,500 a year, and his next step was to make Halpin chairman of the executive committee of the New York Republican county committee. Mr. Halpin has spent a good deal of his time since his appointment as State Tax Commissioner and since his selection by Odell as chairman of the executive committee of the New York county committee in boasting of the free access that he has to parts of the Murphy leadership of Tammany Hall. When the Governor-Chairman's organ speaks of his attempts to bring up the vote in New York city to compare with the up-State districts, it is now only necessary to recall how only last fall the Republican vote in Orange county, and especially in the city of Newburg, fell off so greatly as to attract the attention of Republicans not only in New York, but in other States

sample of the harmony which the Governor-Chairman's organ asserts that its chief patron has brought to the Republican party of the State.

Everybody likes him, and he seems to know every

CONDITIONS AT PANAMA.

Will Make the Canal Zone Healthful. MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 12.—"Drainage of the entire Panama Canal Zone can be easily accomplished at a very small expense, and if the laborers to be imported there can be restrained by health regulations there need be only the slightest mortality," said Dr. R. O. Marcour, who was here recently.

Dr. Marcour was a surgeon in the naval service. He resigned a short time ago, intending to stay at home and build up private practice. The Navy Department offered him a three months leave of absence if he would reconsider his decision and remain in the service. Dr. Marcour, however, has finally announced that he as left the navy for good.

tablishing a malaria camp on the Isthmus and protecting almost entirely from the se the force of 1,400 marines stationed on the line of the Panama Canal at the time. These marines were sent down in the Dixie when the Colombian army threatened an invasion of Panama, early in January. There were six medical officers attached

to the brigade. They landed at Colon and were divided into two parties, being sta-tioned on opposite sides of the backbone of the mountains. The soldiers were all supplied with mosquito nettings, but were not instructed how to use them. As a consequence, malaria attacked the force, the verage for months being five cases a day.

Stringent regulations were therefore issued that the mosquito nettings over the face must be worn night and day, and careful instructions were given as to proper protection against mosquitoes. As a con-sequence, the fever diminished steadily at the rate of sixty cases a month. It was found that the swamp camps had a much greater percentage of cases than the others.

"Regulations were also issued for the natives," said Dr. Marcour. "The ordinary rainwater barrels used by the natives they were forced to discard, and new barrels were supplied by the medical service. These water barrels were covered with copper mesh with an except plus give inches copper mesh, with an escape plug six inches below the mesh to keep the level of the water too low to be reached by the mosquitoes. Spigots were also inserted, to prevent the habit of dipping in for the water. As a result, malaria diminished even among the natives, who are perennially afflicted.

"Another fruitful cause which was abolished was the gutters under the eaves of houses, which are not made sufficiently slanting to carry the water off, and consequently breed mosquitoes. The strictest regulations were issued regarding all these things. The results were so remarkable that Surgeon-General Wyman wrote us-for our method of treatment, intending to follow it in all future camps in malarial

countries.
"I believe, from a thorough investigation of the country, that the entire tract can be drained so thoroughly as to diminish the danger of mosquito infection from the swamps very materially. I further be-lieve that if the civilian laborers who will be imported can be made to observe health regulations, such as wearing mosquito nets and absolute abstention from drinking, the average health among the laborers will remain very high will remain very high.

will remain very high.

"As a precautionary and preliminary measure before building the canal, I believe the Government should drain the swamps into the canal. The canal is already cut to a certain level, and, indeed, fifteen years ago it was declared open by the enthusiastic engineer the French company had down there. The only water in it, however, comes from rains. But with this drainage, which

from rains. But with this drainage, which is perfectly practicable, and with a reduction in the duty on quinine, which is prohibitive down there, I think health conditions will be very materially improved.

"The Canal Zone is the only place in the world where the Pacific Ocean is east of the Atlantic. The Isthmus makes a sharp turn to the northward at that point, and the Pacific Ocean follows the hock up inside, so that Panama, although on the Pacific coast, is actually to the eastward of Colon, on the Atlantic." on the Atlantic

NEW BRAKE FOR THE ELEVATED. If Motorman Takes His Hand From the | tiated her into one of their clans. She was

Lever the Train Comes to a Stop. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company will soon equip all elevated trains with a new automatic brake, which is now being installed on the subway cars and is especially designed to lessen the danger which might follow the sudden death of a

motorman or his falling asleep on duty.

It is one of several designs worked out by the General Electric Company. The motorman is required to keep his hand on the lever continuously. The moment his hand leaves the controller the power is automatically shut off and the air brakes set, thus bringing the train ways to see set, thus bringing the train up at once.

The Submerged "G" Explained.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With your permission I would like to say a few words in regard to the so-called "submerged final 'g'" in the syllable "ing," which is the subject of a letter signed "W. H. Carpenter and of editorial comment in THE SUN of this morning. A little confusion has arisen, I think, in the statements through a failure to discriminate properly between written letters and sounds. In reality there is no "g" sound in the syllable "ing"; consequently there is no "g" dropped when one says "comin" "coming." There is merely a sub-

no "g" dropped when one says "comin" instead of "coming." There is merely a substitution of one consonant sound for another. The letter "g" is dropped in the spelling, but in the pronunciation there is only a change of sound.

In the English language we have three nasal simple consonant sounds, one made from the lips, another from the tip of the tongue, and the third from the root of the tongue, the three being heard respectively at the end of the words "ram," "ram" and "rang." Now we have the simple letters "m" and "n" to represent the first two of these nasal consonant sounds, but unfortunately have no simple letter to represent the third one, although it is as distinctly a simple elemental sound of the voice as either "m" or "n, so we write it by combining the representative of the second nasal, "n," with the letter of the thront sound "g" in "get, forming the digraph "ng." The combination "ing" sometimes has a hard "g" sound in addition to its simple "ng" sound, as in the word "finger" (fing-ger); but in "singer" it has only its one sound.

This changing of the pronunciation of "ing" to "in" is probably owing to the speech laziness of people whose native tongue is English. The throat nasal sound "ng" requires considerably more effort of the vocal organs to utter properly than does the tongue-tip nasal sound "n," so some of

vocal organs to utter properly than do the tongue-tip nasal sound "n," so some us say "comin" and "doin" and "goin' de. JAMES E. MUNSON. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Failures in Business. From the Mercantile Review.

Who was originally responsible for the statement that 95 per cent. of people going into business altimately fall, it is impossible to say, but one frequently hears the statement repeated, especially addresses before business men's and in speeches at dinners of commercial organizations. Other misstatements are corrected, other myths die out, but this one persists. Recent hoary old humbug received a bad whack, a solar plezus blow, that should send it do n "for the

The stroke was dealt by Dun's weekly circula n response to the query of a correspondent whether is true that 95 per cent. of business men fail. The Dun agency people looked into the matter. They studied the statistics of failures since 1857, and they found that the records show that the ratio of fall-ures in business between 1806 and 1903, inclusive averaged only a little over 1 per cont. each year, that is one out of every hundred firms in business falled. The ratio exceeded 1 per cent. during the years of hard times, from 1875 to 1878, inclusive, and again from 1893 to 1896; but of the thirty-eight years between 1866 and 1903 there were nineteen years when the ratio slightly exceeded 1 per cent. and nineteen years in which it was slightly less the

This showing does not reveal exactly how many of those who enter business ultimately fall, for th number of firms and individuals entering busines retiring from business, would have to be know in order to get the figures exact; but it is very ev iess, would have to be know

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A Consideration of Their Relative Strength and Title to American Sympathies. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "R." in THE SUN of Sept. 8 says: "Japan may smite Russia hip and thigh, but it is impossible to ignore the probability that Russia will still have hips and thighs when Japan, destroyed

by success, will no longer possess a smiting The population of Japan is very nearly, if not quite, 50,000,000, while the population of Russia is more than double this number. Prac-

tically, in this respect, they are evenly matched That "enough is as good as a feast" is as true now as ever. Japan, with her swarming population, is in no danger of exhausting

The factors that have so far determined and will eventually determine the result of the war are of a wholly different nature, Japan has only about two hundred miles, mostly water, between her armies and their base, while Russia has 5,000 miles of land intervening, and is shut out from the sea. This fact alone is almost fatal to her pretensions. The other factor is the cost of war; and this, other things being equal, generally decides the issue. Every Government in decides the issue. Every Government in Europe is staggering under a burden of debt, England can never succeed in a war on land against any but barbarous tribes or scattered settlements of whites. Her soldiers come from the slums of the cities, and lack the patriotism of even the peasant. The other Governments have the men, but have trouble in finding the money. More taxation means more revolution.

in finding the money. More taxation means more revolution.

The only Governments in the world that can successfully wage great wars and stand their strain are America and Japan; the former because of her inexhaustible wealth, and the latter because of her inexhaustible wealth, and the latter because her peasantrate are content to live and fight on next to nothing in the way of expense to her.

Extremes meet and will rule the world eventually, while the Governments of Europe can fight and wrangle among themselves to their heart's content, and finally pass into innocous desuctude."

With Corea, China and Manchuria (including Eastern Siberia) under her sway, Japan will dominate two-thirds of Asia. The concessions to Russia, Germany, France and England will be withdrawn, and China will step forth among the list of nations wholly independent of Caucasian interference and control.

Even India will feel the indicence of Japan.

independent of Caucasian interference and control.

Even India will feel the influence of Japan; and if she remain under the sway of England, it will be because the Mongolian is more objectionable than the Englishman.

In prowess on land and sea and in strategio ability the Mongolian has shown himself the equal of the Caucasian, and in art he is not so far behind as one would imagine, though but fifty years on the list of semi-civilized nations. though but fifty years on the list of semi-civilized nations.

One can now understand how Attila over-ran all Europe, and Genghis Khan and Timur the Lame swept like a tidal wave over its eastern half. Americans sympathize with Japan, as she was supposed to be the under dog. The hostility of Americans to Russia is wholly irrational, for she has always been our friend. In seeking an outlet for her em-pire on the Pacific she was perfectly justi-fied, and has done no more than all the great Powers who have wrested power and terri-tory from China with no more justification

Powers who have wrested power and territory from China with no more justification than that of the robber.

Russia, no matter what may be the character of her Government, is entitled to the good will and sympathy of all Americans who remember the past.

Japan, while always in the past, and let us hope in the future, entitled to our good will, is not in a position now to need the sympathy of any one. She no longer is the under dog.

BLOOMINGBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.

WOMAN ADOPTED BY INDIANS. Miss Jameson Becomes One of the Deer

Clan of Senecas. From the Rochester Herald. The unusual and picturesque ceremony of being adopted by an Indian tribe is the novel experience that came during the summer to

one Rochester young woman.

Miss Mary Jameson, the paster's assistant at the Third Presbyterian Church, has just returned from her summer home at Lotus Point, Lake Erie, which is seven miles from the Cattaraugus Reservation. There for the last few summers Miss Jameson has been accustomed to visit the Indians and conduct services for them on occasional Sundays. Because of her interest in them and her friendship, which they have observed for several summers, the Indians asked if they

might not adopt her and give her an Indian Accordingly, the day was set and the Indian rites were gone through with that initribe of the Iroquois nation and given the name of Ah-wae-agwas, a name meaning "Picking flowers out of the water." On her consenting to become their "sister," two discoursed at length in the language of the Senecas to the assembled company of Indians. Then one of them took her by the hand and walked her up and down between the rows of Indians, singing an Indian song after which he conducted her to her seat and announced that henceforth she was Ah-

wae-agwas, their sister. A few days after the ceremony she was

A few days after the ceremony she was visited at her cottage by a company of Indians, who presented her with an ancient Indians, who presented her with an ancient Indian silver brooch. Each tribe of the Iroquois is divided into eight clans known as Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk, and each tribe is a sort of secret fraternity, in which the members stand by each other in sorrow or joy.

A strange rule among the clans is that members of the same clan cannot merry. The children belong to the elsn of the mother, They not only call her mother, but they call all her sisters' children brothers and sisters. This is the reason they do not marry in their own clan. If marriages are unhappy, the parties are at liberty to marry again, and the mother has the sole right to the disposal of the children.

Labor Day at Cripple Creek.

From the Colorado Springs Gazette. Probably the most striking Labor Day parade was witnessed at Cripple Creek on Monday It was the outpouring of about 3,000 non-union miners from 165 mines in the district, escorted by firemen, by militia, members of secret orders and other citizens. It proves that a man does not have to be a member

of a labor organization in order to be contented with his lot and to take a lively interest in a Labor Day celebration. The banners displayed by this labor host bore every indication of satisfaction with Creek. The American flag was conspicuous, and it was not disfigured by un-American inscriptions and placards. The men in line made a procession arger than any which has ever been held in the From very indication, therefore, it is apparen

that Cripple Creek has taken on a new career of prosperity. It has completely rid itself of the mem-bers of the Western Federation, and has replaced them by a company of men who are willing nen, perhaps a hundred miles away, are dissatis

fied with hours or wages.

With miners and mine owners well satisfied in Cripple Creek the outlook for a long period of conentment and prosperity is the best that could be wished for. Constant employment without outde interference or agitation is the best for both employers and employed, for then every one may know what the future holds in store for him. Ith his condition, coupled by the opening up of new ore bodies and new mines, Cripple Creek will continue for many years to be the greatest district or

Georgia Almost a Prohibition State From the Washington Post.

"Georgia," said Congressman Livingston of that State, "is almost a prohibition Commonwealth. Out of a total of 187 counties, 126 have voted that o intolicants shall be sold within their borders. the saloons must close at 10 o'clock at night and not reopen earlier than 6 o'clock in the morning. We live in a part of the Union where temperance is a common virtue and where the baneful effects of overindulgence in liquor have been reduced to a

Japan's Strict News Consorship.

From the Yokohama Japan Gasette. Last Wednesday the Asahi and other rep Tokio papers published an item chronicing a Japanese success. The publishers of the item water considered to have infringed the press regulations regarding military secrets by printing it, and have been prosecuted. We, too, are considered liable for translating it, and to-day the editor of this property and the secret prosecuted. ned at the Salban